

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping

Shipping.

Sailing. Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship
"Pizarro,"
JACKSON, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 31, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"McNair,"
TAYLOR, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 31, 1880.

FOR HONOLULU

 "Spirit of the Age," will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1880.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The S/S L.L. Germania Bark "*Elbida*"

 WIRTENS, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship


FOR NEW YORK

will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The **N. 1** American Ship
"Wm. H. Marry."
Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The **N. 1** American Ship
"Wm. H. Marry."
Master, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1880.

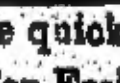
FOR NEW YORK
The American

 W. C. WALKLAND, Master, will
load here for the above Port
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"General"
BRANDS, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British Bark
"Herald"
W. C. WALKLAND, Master, will
load here for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

The 41 British B...

 MAYNARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "JAPAN"
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for their Certification, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board will be landed at the risk of the Owners.

signature, and to
of their Goods

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 9th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as no time will be entertained after the 13th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Ldros.
Hongkong, June 8, 1880. }elo

STEAMSHIP "PANGTSEE."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNÉES OF Cargo per Steamship

NOTICE

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship
from London, in connection
with the above Steamship, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
transhipped and stored at the Wharf at the Com-
pany's Godown, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after Landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimations is received from the Con-
signees, before 4 o'Clock p.m. To-day.

Goods will be loaded here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underwriters.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-
DAY, the 12th inst, at Noon, will be sub-
ject to removal and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 6, 1880. j614

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a
record of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

Contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per copy (postage
paid 50 cents), \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 3, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Eighth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 5--Vol. VIII.

OF THE
"CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS--

Translations from the Li-li, or General
Code of Laws of the Chinese Empire.
Fa-lisen and His English Translations.
The Flower-Fairies.

Translations of Chinese School-Books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:--
Remarks on the Syllabary of the Hakka
Dialect by Mr. E. H. Parker.
Hakka Marriage Customs.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, May 17, 1880.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HONGKONG.

The Steamship
"Hakka,"
Captain GUNTER, will be
despatched for the above
Port on FRIDAY, the 11th Inst., at Day-
light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1880. j611

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEEPOO, NEWCHANG, TIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTZE.)

The S.S. Steamship
"Menelaus,"
Capt. J. N. COLE, will be
despatched on FRIDAY,
the 11th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1880. j612

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYD-
NEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and
taking through Cargo and Passengers
for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Mail Steam Co.'s
Steamer
"Bowen,"
Capt. J. N. COLE, will be
despatched for the above Port,
on SATURDAY, the 12th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1880. j613

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"Diamond,"
Captain GUNTER, shortly
due, will have immediate
despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1880. j614

TO LEE.

A Portion of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.'s PREMISES in QUEEN'S
ROAD, suitable for CHAMBERS or OFFICES.

Hongkong, June 9, 1880. j615

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:--

EMMA, German 3-masted schooner, Capt.
P. T. MICHOLSEN. Edward Robinson & Co.
PIZZARRO, British ship, Captain J. N.
JACKSON. Borneo Company, Limited.
MARIE LOUISE, German barque, Captain
A. RICHMOND. Weller & Co.
MONRAR, American ship, Captain W.
Taylor. P. & O. S. N. Co.
MINSTER, American ship, Captain W.
P. T. MICHOLSEN. Weller & Co.
P. T. MICHOLSEN, American ship, Capt. W.
P. T. MICHOLSEN. Weller & Co.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, British barque, Capt.
Brough. Weller & Co.
COLUMBUS, British ship, Capt. Beadle.
Weller & Co.
STREATHAM, British steamer, Capt. O.
W. Pearson. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
OUTRIDER, British barque, Capt. Davies.
Romero & Co.
WOODWARD, British barque, Capt. Rodd.
Arnold, Harburg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 8, Somerset, British steamer, 1100.
J. W. B. Drake, Sydney May 18, General.
June 9, Fuyeh, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.

ARRIVALS.

June 8, Cuba, British barque, from
Whampoa.
June 9, Menelaus, British steamer, 1550.
J. N. Cole, Liverpool April 18, and Singa-
pore June 3, General. BUTTERFIELD &
SWIRE.

June 9, Hainan, American steamer, 381.
Conner, Haiphong June 5, Pakhoi 6, and
Rohow 8, General. RUSSELL & Co.

June 9, Sunbeam, British steamer, 1164.
Dobson, Nagasaki June 4, Coal and Gene-
ral. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 9, Emerald, British steamer, 395.
R. Talbot, Amoy June 3, General.
RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 9, Yutung, for Swatow.
9, Marley, for Swatow.
9, Namoa, for Coast Ports.
9, Fokien, for Amoy, &c.
9, Peng-chou-hai, Chinese gunboat,
for a cruise.

CLEARED.

Palatine, for New York.
Kaiser, for Whampoa.
Fuyeh, for Shanghai.
Menelaus, for Amoy.
Ping-on, for Hainan, &c.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hainan, from Haiphong, &c., Messrs
Schomburg and Johnston, and 9 Chinese.
Per Emerald, from Amoy, Capt. Webb,
and Mr. A. W. Best.

Per Somerset, from Sydney, 11 Chinese.
Per Menelaus, from Singapore, &c., 1
European, and 350 Chinese.

DEPART.

Per Kaiser, for Whampoa, 20 Chinese.
Per Fuyeh, for Shanghai, 42 Chinese.
Per Menelaus, for Amoy, 120 Chinese.
Per Ping-on, for Hainan, 1 European,
and 10 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American steamer *Heinrich* reports:
Left Haiphong on 5th inst., Fakhel 6th,
and Hainan 8th. From Haiphong to Pak-
hoi, fresh southerly and S.E. winds with
cloudy weather. From Pakhoi to Hainan,
light variable winds with much rain.
Thence to port light S.E. and E.S.E. winds
and squally weather.

The British steamer *Sunbeam* reports:
Strong S.W. winds and with heavy rain.
The British steamer *Menelaus* reports:
Light S.W. wind and fine weather through-
out. Brought the remainder of the late Hon.
Mr. Whampoa, from Singapore in transit to
Whampoa for interment.

Report of the R. M. S. *Somerset*, J. W.
B. Drake, R.N.R., Commander, from Syd-
ney direct. At 4 p.m. on 19th May, east
of from Company's wharf and proceeded
down harbour; stopped off quarantine sta-
tion to receive 2 of the R. S. *Bribeone's* crew
proceeded and cleared. Heads at 5.45 p.m.;
rounded Breakers at 2 p.m. on 22nd;
passed Cooktown on 25th at 5.25 p.m., an-
chored 4 hours to adjust Engines on 27th
at 1.30 p.m., cleared Albany Port at 11.30
a.m. 27th, took Island steam at 3.30
p.m. same day; passed through Manilla
Strait on the night of 31st; Banks passage
on the morning of the 2nd June; Basilian
Strait, 2nd day of sea, and cleared
Singapore Straits on the evening of the 6th;
Cape Olatave abreast at 11.30 p.m. on 6th,
arriving in Hongkong harbour at 7 p.m. on
8th. Experienced light winds, line pleasant
weather, and smooth sea throughout the
voyage. Passed Company's steamer *Nor-
wiche* at 9.45 a.m. on 21st May, and American
barque *Carrie Runfrey* bound to
Manila in lat. 14.12 N., long. 119.50 E., at
6 a.m. on the 6th inst.

The British steamer *Emerald* reports:
Had moderate moonoon and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:--
For SHANGHAI. Per *Fuyeh*, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 10th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & BOM-
BAI. Per *China*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 10th inst.

For BANGKOK. Per *Consolation*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,
the 10th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For MANILA. Per *Emerald*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 11th inst.

For SAIGON. Per *Quinto*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the
11th inst.

For JAPAN via KOBE. Per *Sumida Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 11th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.
Per *Clancharlie*, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 11th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For SINGAPORE, AND E. AUSTRALIA,
&c. Per *Bowen*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 12th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For JAPAN via NAGASAKI. Per *Malacca*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 15th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND
CALCUTTA. Per *Japan* and *Moray*, at 2.30 p.m., on
Tuesday, the 15th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKER.

The British Contract Packet *Palawan*
will be despatched on MONDAY,
the 14th June, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Suez to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-
ralter. This is the best opportunity
for forwarding Correspondence to Mas-
sachusetts, E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena,
and Ascension.

N.B.--This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE FANION PACKER.

The French Contract Packet *Singh*
will be despatched on MONDAY,
the 21st June, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Suez to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry,
Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Daylight. Ping On leaves for Holbow,
&c.
4 p.m. China leaves for Bombay.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Polaris Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next English Mail may be expected to
arrive here on Friday morning next, the
11th inst., by the P. & O. steamer *Mitropo*,
which brings London advices up to the 7th
May.

The Annual Regimental dinner of the 2nd
Battalion 3rd Buffs was held at Tanglin
Barracks, Singapore, on the 27th ult., when
H. E. Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G., was pre-
sent.

The *Glencoe* arrived at Singapore at half-
past 9 on the evening of the 30th ultimo,
being the first of the tea steamers to arrive
at that port. The distance from Woonung
to Singapore was done within the seven
days, but Captain Gulland hopes to do even
better on the distance to Suez. The *Glencoe*
was to have left Singapore at half-past 4
on the morning of the 31st with 1,100 tons
of coal on board.

The Supreme Court will sit in Original
Jurisdiction at 10 a.m. to-morrow the
10th instant, in the case of Sands and
another v. the Hongkong and Whampoa
Dock Company; after which it will hear
the Registrar's Report in the Bankruptcy
of W. Von Pastus; and also in Probate, in
re U. Tim, deceased, when motion will be
made to reduce the amount of sureties.

NOTES FROM RUSSIAN
TARIARY.

An occasional correspondent signing
"Cabalidid" sends the *N. O. D. News*
the following interesting letter:--
"Health-seeking from the Model Settle-
ment and other treaty ports would do
well to take a trip to Wladivostok
when the opportunity offers, which is
likely to be the case this summer, owing
to the enterprise of Mr. M. O. Adams,
of Nagasaki, a name well known in Shang-
hai, & opportunities may also present
themselves by the new line of Russian
steamers, some of which, according to
report, are likely to proceed to Wladiv-
ostok. Think of it, ye dwellers on the
flats of the Hwangpoo, a summer tem-
perature of 65°; glorious mountain air
and scenery, sea-bathing, sea and river
fishing, waving forests of oak, birch,
pine, etc., and hill-sides covered with
wild flowers, cheap living and a kindly
hospitable people eager to welcome and
entertain the stranger. From Nagasaki
the route is along the Japanese coast
close past the beautiful islands of Matsi-
sima, Hondo, Ikuiki and Iki, not
forgetting the well-known Tengo, or
Arched Rock, a sight in itself worth the
journey, besides the cone of Fushu, the
sharp peak of Hondo, with the lovely
scenery of Siki and the Obuse Channel,
which, with the fine sea, is so refresh-
ing to those who have been alternately
steamed and baked on the plains of
China. From Iki-Sima to Dagalet
(Mata-Sima of the Japanese), the course
is N. 18° E. about 230 miles, passing
east of Tsu-Sima in the strength of the
Kuro-Sima, sighting the mountain ranges
of Corea behind Cape Cleared in passing.
Dagalet is a beautiful island, wooded
to the summit of its highest peak, which
rises 4,000 feet above the sea. It is
uninhabited except in the summer time,
when a few Koreans go there to build
junks, leaving when the weather breaks
up in the fall. There are some curious
rock formations on the island, the most
prominent of which is a spike of about
800 feet high stuck on to the hill side on
the northern slope of the island some-
thing like a miniature Matterhorn. Pro-
ceeding on a course nearly due north for
about 340 miles, the island of Skrypell,
which has a good light on it, is reached,
rounding which you enter the Eastern
Bosphorus and six miles more bring you
to anchor in the Golden Horn. Of the
settlement of Wladivostok, which is
steadily increasing in population and im-
portance, but is destined to be superseded
by Port Lazareff, which sooner or later
the Russians are certain to acquire, as
it can be made an excellent naval station,
open to winter and easy of defence,
which Wladivostok is not. Vessels of
war with modern artillery could shell
the place from three sides, themselves
remaining under shelter, and on each
side of the peninsula there is a long
stretch of coast where troops could easily
be landed. A foreign artillery officer
(not Russian) stated to the writer of
this that in his opinion it would require
50,000 men to defend Wladivostok,
supposing it properly fortified. The Rus-

sian Government do not seem to know
what a gold mine they possess in Russian
Tartary. The soil will grow anything
without manure, timber of the best quality
exists in abundance, also gold, coal, iron
and other minerals, while the sea teems
with fish, whales, salmon, cod, herring,
etc., and the reefs are covered with
valuable seaweed. From Arkold to St.
Vladimir Bay there are numerous fairly
good harbours, several quite sheltered
and every valley opening on the coast
has its mountain stream. There are no
out-lying rocks or dangers. The climate
is healthy though the winters are severe.
The country seems to bear a great resem-
blance to the Red River valley in more
respects than one, and it certainly seems
capable of raising wheat of equal quality.
The Russians are like the dog in the
manger, they are unable to turn all this
wealth to account themselves, and will
not allow others to do so. Military law
reigns supreme, and the dread of it pre-
vents their own peasantry from taking
more out of the soil than will give them
bread and tea. If our American
cousins had a footing in Russian Tartary,
they would make it rival California, but
under Russian law all attempts to de-
velop the resources of the country are
hopeless. They say they want settlers
with brains and a little money. They
cannot get plenty if they will give assurance
that they will be allowed to enjoy the
fruits of their toil. As a place of resort
to recruit after the scorching summer of
Shanghai, commend me to the coast of
Russian Tartary. The air is perfection,
there is an hotel in Wladivostok, and
telegraphic communication with Europe
and Shanghai. During the summer the
military bands play in the public gardens
every evening. Residents seem to like
the winter better than summer, when
there is a continual round of balls, and
leisurely parties. I may have some-
thing more to tell you about the place
bye-and-bye.

THE SERVICE IN CHILHI
BLOCKED.

The following is from the translations
given in the *N. O. D. News* from the
Peking Gazette:--

May 3rd. (1) Memorial from Li
Hung-chang representing that there is
an excessive number of expectants of
office in Chilhi, causing a block in the
promotion lists, and praying that the
present no more expectants may be sent
forward. Since the commencement of
military operations in the Empire, there
has been a ceaseless flow of expectants
of office to the province, who have ob-
tained their nominations either by pur-
chase, as the case might be, with the
result that the number of expectants far
exceeds the vacancies they are entitled
to fill, causing a dead-lock for many
years past. When the abolition of the
purchase system was announced last
year, there was a rush of purchasers
previous to the date of the abolition
taking effect, so increasing the number
of expectants in Chilhi that there are
now more than 40,000 officers on the list
of expectants (Taotais and Prefects) over
200 on the list of Department and Dis-
trict Magistrates; more than 90 ex-
pectants of posts in connection with
river works; and upwards of 800 ex-
pectants of minor posts, many of whom
can never expect to obtain preferment
and few even to obtain temporary em-
ployment. The result is that they are
reduced to a condition of extreme dis-
tress, and if steps are not taken to effect
some sort of a compromise, hopeless
stagnation must ensue. The people
must of a certainty suffer from an excess
of officials, many of whom have sunk
large sums in the purchase of rank with
a view to securing a profitable invest-
ment, and are not likely therefore to
have popular interests entirely at heart.
More weeding out of the worthless ones
will not remedy a condition of things,
the radical defects of which lie deeper
down. The abolition of purchase was a
measure that has called forth much ad-
miration, but a side of expectants who
have purchased rank or secured recom-
mendations previous to the cessation of
the system must still continue to come
forward, and it is decidedly not to the
interests of the people that no more
needless expectants be over-stocked with
office. The memorialist would therefore
suggest that no more officials of this
class be sent forward for three years to
come. At the end of that time he will
again address His Majesty as to the
reverse of resuming the practice. Re-
script: Let the Board of Civil Office
take note.

THE ANNAMITE TRIBUTE TO
CHINA.

The following is from the same
source:--

May 5. The Governor of Kuangsi
reports the receipt of a letter from the
King of Annam to the effect that the
7th year of Kuang Si being the time
for the despatch of the periodical mis-
sion of tribute to Peking, he begs to be
informed upon what day and in what
month he will be at liberty to send his
minister across the frontier. The memo-
rialist would observe that, according to
a tribute mission to Peking once every
four years, and the period for the de-
patch of this mission having now
arrived, and the King in question hav-
ing requested instructions in the matter,
it becomes the duty of the memorialist
to lay his application before His Majesty
and to make such representations as he
deems proper. He has accordingly drawn
up a decree by which he has sanctioned
the despatch of the mission, and is re-
questing that the instructions may be re-
turned to him, which the minister
will be directed to reach the capital.
In order that calculation may be made
as to the time the journey will take, and
the date at which the frontier should be
crossed may be determined, when the
King will be communicated with and
directed to take action accordingly. A
copy of the King's letter is appended to
the memorial. Re-script: Let the law
be consulted as to the date at which the
frontier should be crossed, and let the
King be directed to take measures ac-
cordingly.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir
John Smal and a Common Jury.)

Tuesday, June 8th 1880.

THE LIBEL CASE.

REGINA versus PITMAN.

THE JURY.

Before the case was called Mr. Haylar
for the defence moved for a postponement
of the trial on an affidavit before His
Lordship signed on another set of circumstances
that had just come before his notice.
They were served with a notice last night
requiring them to produce a large number
of documents, above-mentioned, which
put an entirely different aspect on the
case, and these books could not be
brought here in time. Again, some five or
six of the jury were summoned as witnesses,
and he thought it would be unfair now to
try the case with the present panel.

The Chief Justice read the names of
those subpoenaed. Mr. Cohen, Mr. Glover,
Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Cook, Mr. W. E. Dunn,
Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. Francis said Mr. Cook of the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Bank had been told
that his services would not be required as
a witness.

In reply to the Chief Justice who asked
whether Mr. Francis required those papers,
Mr. Francis said he depended entirely on
the line the prosecution took. He after
explained that he had the strongest possible
proof of malice in a libel law in proving the
falsity of the libel, that it would be open for
Counsel for the prosecution to endeavour
to prove such falsity. He was prepared to
rebut such evidence, and to show that the
statements in the alleged libel were true in
fact; in that case he would have to call for
the production of these books.

After some conversation Mr. Haylar said
he did not intend to call evidence to prove
the falsity of the alleged libel; he did not
see that he could.

Mr. Francis: With that assurance I am
quite satisfied to go on with case.

Mr. Haylar alluded again to the very
awkward fact of so many of the jurors being
called as witnesses. However a juror
could give evidence, and the case would
be tried.

The jurors were then called, in the
following order:--Messrs W. L. Scott, W.
Detmers, T. N. Dineen, G. Ferguson, G.
Chapman, D. Adams and G. O. Cohen.

Mr. Francis explained that Mr. Cohen was
one of the witnesses besides he had been
mixed up with the affairs of Mr. Heaton
referred to in this case.

The Chief Justice quite agreed that he
might have preconceived opinions on many
subjects.

Mr. Cohen therefore left the box, re-
sponding that there was no justification
for any statement that he had formed any
opinion on the case.

Mr. W. H. E. Dunn was then called, and
the Counsel for the defence relieving him
from his subpoena, and he was allowed to
return to his seat.

Mr. Francis then called Mr. Ritchie, who
was a young Portuguese lad, was re-
called from the box and J. Ritchie was
called. He had left the Colony. Mr. Ma-
chese took his place. The jury then
retired to the jury box, when he was
summed to stand:--Messrs W. L. Scott,
Detmers, T. N. Dineen, G. Ferguson, G.
Chapman, D. Adams and W. H. E.
Dunn.

THE CHARGE AND INFORMATION.

The trial was commenced on a day of John
Pitman, who was arraigned on a charge
of libel, and the case was heard by the
Chief Justice, Sir John Smal, and a
Common Jury.

The charge was read, and the jury was
informed that the charge was a charge
of libel, and that the jury was to
decide whether or not the charge was
proved.

The jury then retired to the jury box,
and the case was adjourned until the
next day.

The jury then returned, and the case
was resumed.

The jury then retired to the jury box,
and the case was adjourned until the
next day.

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and the case was adjourned until the
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was resumed.

The jury then retired to the jury box,
and the case was adjourned until the
next day.

The jury then returned, and the case
was resumed.

The jury

derivation and produced and reproduced. He did not know who furnished those documents; they had not been furnished by him (us) and he hoped they had not been furnished by the officers of this Court.

The Chief Justice: If the documents in question were furnished by the officers of this Court while proceedings are pending, it is a clear contempt of Court.

Mr Francis: Not the least doubt about it.

The Chief Justice: Whether the Court would take any action against any other thing. I do not know that I should be ready to do. Anything of the sort in a case like this. Was that only on one side? Was there only one paper that did that?

Mr Francis: One newspaper, my Lord, the *Chronicler*, and it is a strange one. It has given prominence to the fact whenever it has mentioned the case that Mr Pitman was liable to a year's imprisonment and fine. Referring again to the fact of Mr Pitman's mouth being shut under this mode of proceeding, I think it is proper to say that he remarked that the statement that he was liable to be found for the criminal proposition was the reason for the criminal proposition was to be found in the document itself could not but recommend itself to him as a very extraordinary statement. It was nothing but a gross and malicious character with deliberate intent, they were told, to irretrievably ruin him in his business. If these were so, why did he not take those proceedings which would compensate him for his injuries instead of proceeding in this manner? Mr Pitman, which could secure neither the one nor the other, compensation nor vindication. The jury in this case were not to enquire into the truth or otherwise of the charges Mr Nelson was so anxious they should not do. It was not for them to determine the guilt or innocence of the man; therefore give no deliverance on the matter; so that any person who chose to believe that there was truth in these imputations was left quite at liberty to do so, because their verdict did not and could not in any way affect Mr Nelson. It was for them to consider with him this alleged libel, and he had to say at once, after taking into consideration what fell from the Bench, that the defendant had not thought he would be justified in alleging in any shape or form anything that was not proved and referred to in that letter. Some of them cannot be justified by the defendant on the ground that it was entirely out of his power to prove that they were true. They could not plead any justification for this because Mr Nelson was not a party to Mr Pitman's business, even if it were in his power, to do so in this formal method; the question was a public one, under what circumstances then had this arisen? In what way were they prepared to defend themselves from the present charge? This was a letter from Mr Nelson to Mr Pitman, Nelson's superior officer, as Mr Nelson himself told them, an Inspector of the Bank here, with the right title, and authority to enquire into on behalf of the Bank everything in connection with the matter which was referred to by Mr Nelson, with, he had no doubt, and he believed they would also understand, not only full power to report, but it is plainly declared his duty to report to the directors of the Bank. Mr Nelson, therefore, a person to whom such a letter could be lawfully and properly be made, a person who had an interest in the subject matter, who could investigate the matter in the manner he thought most advisable while he was in the spot, who was the only individual here who was in a position, who was fully empowered to do whatever he thought fit to right what he found wrong. It could not be thought for a moment, whether it was in Mr Jackson's power or not to suspend Mr Nelson, that it was in his power to do so. It was, in fact alleged in this letter, so that he could have taken whatever steps he might have thought fit to put these matters right. This letter was not a communication to the public or to any person not interested in the subject matter, these referred to, but it was a letter addressed to the one person to whom such a letter could be addressed, to the one person authorized to make, or to make such enquiry as might be required by this letter to be advisable in the interests of the Bank. The letter which contained the alleged libel had first by himself he believed, been divided into three or four parts, which division, he observed, was not in the least necessary, and with it now on the same lines. He submitted the last and last paragraph which referred to a speech Mr Nelson had made in the Chamber of Commerce; they had read it read. In that speech, in every sentence, he said, he was sure, that if it was in his power, he referred to Mr Pitman. They had heard that document read and they would return to it again; but, he would respectfully submit to his Lordship certain authorities and he would ask him to read the speech, and he would ask him to say, whether that speech was or was not all Mr Pitman believed it to be, still, that speech having been made with reference to Mr Pitman, and the speech being as irritating as it was, to say the least of it, it was not in his power to justify, whether he had not a right to do so, whether Mr Jackson, the travelling Inspector of the Bank, the matter of the public conduct of Mr Nelson, being a matter in which Mr Jackson was to the utmost interested, in his duty, anything being exposed to him which was a matter of public fault with Mr Nelson, to reprimand him as the severity of the irregularly called for, or so he had said, even to suspend him. That this was simply a complaint, pure and simple, and was not, to reprimand Mr Nelson. With reference to the portion of the letter, he would submit that the public conduct of Mr Nelson, as taking part in the public affairs of the Colony, was as open to censure in the same way and to the same degree as Mr Nelson was at liberty to do so, and he would submit that he thought it on a public occasion on H. R. the Governor. The moment Mr Nelson came forward as a public man and expressed himself by his acts or words as opposed to the policy of H. R. the Governor, he was open to censure, and he would submit that Mr Nelson submit to himself open to the public comment of every man in this Colony or elsewhere, and invite criticism upon his public acts and sayings; that same moment he was open to the same censure, to the same censure to express his views, to dissent from Mr Nelson's views, his opinions as to the wisdom or unwisdom, propriety or impropriety of anything from the Governor. Putting himself forward as a public man, he was open to the same public himself forward to be criticized on the same matters, he invited criticism of the public acts and speeches, it was to the interest of the public that all public acts and speeches should be justified and discussed, and no man should be allowed to be wronged by the criticism of his acts and speeches. Mr Nelson's speech in the Chamber of Commerce, and with reference to his whole conduct as a public man, these were matters open not only to Mr Pitman but to any person here, it was open to any of any

